OF A CAT. A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE RAISED ON THE ARREST OP PATRICK O'BRIEN VOTED DOWN.

LONDON, Feb. 13 .- Mr. Picton (Home Ruler), Member for Leicester, directed attention in the House of Commons to-day to the arrests in London last week of Messrs. Pyne, Patrick O'Brien and Gilhooly, Irish Members of Parliament, which he maintained constituted a breach of privilege.

The Speaker, in reply, said that Messrs. Pyne and Gilbooly were arrested on a criminal warrant. In their case no breach of privilege had been committed. The arrest of Mr. O'Brien, however, was a breach of privilege.

Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, apologized for the indignity to which Mr. O'Brien had been sub-The occurrence was an unfortunate one. Sir R E. Webster, Attorney-General, denied that ny privilege existed. Explanations and apolo-ies had been given, and if they did not suffice satisfy Mr. O'Brien he could prosecute a remedy

elsewhere.

Mr. Picton was not satisfied with the Attorney-General's opinion. Parliament, he said must clearly vindicate its rights. He therefore moved that the "wrongful arrest of Mr. O'Brien when

that the "wrongful arrest of Mr. O brien when leaving the House of Commons was a breach of a privilege of Parliament."

Mr. McLaren (Radical), in seconding the motion, referred to the arrests of Messrs. Gilhooly and Pyne within the precincts of the House of Com-

The Speaker reminded Mr. McLaren that the those gentlemen were not before the

cases of those gentlemen were not before the House.

The Attorney-General moved an amendment to the effect that the House regretted the indignity to Mr. O'Brien, but, considering it was a mistake, did not think it necessary to proceed further.

Mr. Gladstone admitted that as far as an analogy was conserned the Home Secretary had done all that could be expected. But Mr. O'Brien, he said, was not only arrested within the precincts of the House, but was seized by a constable without a warrant. The circumstances afforfed reasonable grounds for referring the case to the Committee on Privileges. The incident was not merely an innocent error; it was either a careless or worse procedure which demanded an inquiry. If the Atterney-General persisted in his amendment, and if it was carried, he would move that the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges. Edward Clarke, Solicitor-General, an-

leges.

Sir Edward Clarke, Solicitor-General, announced that the Government could not adopt Mr. Gladstone's suggestion, there being no breach of crivilege and nothing to refer to the committee.

Mr. Parnell said that the Government would have taken a different course if it had been an English Member, and would have sent a detective who knew the Member wanted. He protested against the duties which the Government now thrust upon the constables guarding Parliament. Surely it was a question of privilege whether Members were entitled to go to and from the House without being molested.

W. H. Smith, the Conservative leader, denied that the Government imposed duties of espionage upon any officers of the House.

John Morley (Liberal) intimated that the Opposition would allow Mr. Picton's motion to be negatived without a division. He then moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges. The motion was rejected by a vote of 246 to 151.

246 to 151.

James C. Flynn (Nationalist), Member for North
Cork, resumed the debate on the address in reply
to the Queen's speech.

MR. PARNELL ON OBSTRUCTION Mr. Parnell said that his party in these days had a special interest in facilitating business, and were prepared to go further than the Government in new rules to expedite legislation.

a mistake to measure their attitude by their aca mistake to measure their attitude by their action in respect to the Coercion bill. Looking forward as they did to the introduction in the near future of a better government in Ireland, it was their direct interest to assist the Government to diminish facilities for obstruction. With reference to Lord Salisbury's remarks, he declared that the Tories' action in 1885 was much more than assisting the Irish members to oust the Liberals, for an understanding had been come to through a Tory whith, who was no longer a member of the House of Commons.

SALISBURY IN PAYOR OF AN IRISH PARLIAMENT. Whatever the Earl of Carnarvon's views now when he became Lord-Lieutenant of the "ring" tree that the object of the "ring" is to the "ring" tree that the object of the "ring" is to oppose small manufacturers. The supporters of the continuous of the proper market from London to Parks, and malutain that its formation has already increased the public fortune in France to the extent of 100,009,000 frances. identical with Parnell's own views. Carnaryon had then expressed to him a strong belief that only the concession of an Irish Parliament would settle the difficulty, such Parliament to have extensive power, even that of foster-ing Irish industries by the imposition of protective duties. Lord Carnarvon then conveyed to him what he understood to be an assurance that Lord Salisbury was also in favor of an Irish Parliament. BUT IRELAND CAN HAVE NOTHING NOW.

was an extraordinary commentary on the result of one year of Tory rule that, whereas Ireland might have been intrusted with a Parliament, she could not now be intrusted with the duty of building bridges and repairing roads, and was therefore excluded from the local Government scheme. (Cheers.) He complained that the Government had broken its promise that there should always be the right of appeal from Magistral decisions under the Crimes act. He argued that the diminution of crime was due to remedial legislation and the action of the Liberal party which had worked miracles in Ireland.

TAUNTING BALFOUR WITH HIS MEANNESS. The Government seemed to have no idea of the gravity of the situation in Ireland. Affairs there were in a state of tension, but the people would suffer with cheerful hearts, because they were convinced that their country was on the eve of prosperity and progress. Mr. Parnell taunted Mr. Balfour on the meanness of his treatment of political prisoners. The fate of Mr. Forster had struck down the League in a single night so that they did not dare to hold a meeting.
There was the same difference between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Forster as there was between the scratch of a cat and a blow from the paw of the British lion. (Laughter and

Mr. Parnell concluded by moving the following

ndment: Humbly to represent to Her Majesty that only the remedial portion of the last session's Irish legislation tended to diminish crime, whereas the the Crimes Act, as well as much of the general action of the Executive, has been barsh and par-

tial."

The Solicitor-General for Ireland replied, on behalf of the Government, that Mr. Parnell's remarks were not relevant to the amendment, and that his charges were trivial, while he admitted the beneficial result of the remedial legislation for

IRISH DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON. FORTY THOUSAND PERSONS CHEER T. D. SULLIVAN

IN HYDE PARK.
LONDON, Feb. 13.-T. D. Sullivan, Irish member of Parliament, who was recently imprisoned, arrived in London this morning and was enthusiastically welcomed by 10,000 persons who had gathered at Euston Station. He was escorted by an immense procession to Hyde Park, where a meeting was held.

The procession entered the Park at 3:30 o'clock. Forty thousand persons were assembled there. Mr. Sullivan was presented with an address, in reply to which he said that the Government's wretched at-Irish patriots had been imprisoned because they had disregarded a law which Englishmen would have trampled under foot. The Tory reign of terror, be declared, was doomed to speedy extinction.

Cheers were given for Mr. Sullivan. Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule. The crowd, though enthusiastic,

Mr. Sullivan was accompanied to the place of m ing by Messrs. Stuart, Lawson, Howell, Pinkerton Pickersgill, Stack, Schwann, Harrington, Biggar, Tulte, Carew and Foley, all members of Parliament.

At the banquet, at the Criterion, this evening, Mr. Stuart presided. Many members of the House of Stuart presided. Many members of the House of Commons were present. Mr. Sullivan, in his speech, said it would require the inspired word of Gratan and the cloquence of O'Connell to do justice to the occasion. It was not merely a banquet to political prisoners; it was a banquet to the high nation. For the first time in the long history of England and Ired hand there were political prisoners in Irish fails. There was no feeling in their hearts that the slightest blame should be laid on the English people, because they knew that what had occurred was the doing of a parcy which had obtained office by faise pretences.

ROSS BEATS BUBEAR WITHOUT DIFFICULTY. London, Feb. 13-A sculling race between Wallace floss of America and George Bubear of England for

the championship of England, a challenge cup and a course from Putney to Mor lake. Ross had the Surrey side of the river and led throughout. At Hammer-smith, two miles from the start, he was ten lengths ahead. He then eased up and won by six

DIGGING OUT BURIED PASSENGERS. TWO THOUSAND RESCUERS TRYING TO SAVE TRAV-

ELLERS IMPRISONED BY AN AVALANCHE. VIENNA. Peb. 13-Two thousand men are still continuing their efforts to rescue the passengers on the mail train on the Ailberg Railway, which was buried by an avalanche. An avalanche swept down upon a cottage built on the side of a mountain and crushed it to pieces. Its occupants, a watchman and his wife, were killed.

DUNSMUIR CHARGED WITH TREASON. HIS DECLARATION FOR ANNEXATION CONSIDERED PREMATURE.

OTTAWA Feb. 13 (Special).—The resolution in the British Columbian House of Assembly charging Mr. Dunsmult, President of the Council, with treason in declaring for the annexation of Vancouver Island to the United States, stirs up considerable feeling bere. Vigorous attempts are being made to prevent the matter g ing further. It is officially known that the annexation party has grown enormously during the last twelve months. The Federal Ministry strongly desire moment, and the annexationists themselves consider the time inopportune to announce their position. The annexationists of Manitoha and Nova Scotla condemn premature discussion before the pending crisis and wish to let matters drift till the facts relating to the fishery negotiations are unearthed.

RIOTING IN GUAYAQUIL. CONSEQUENCES OF EXCOMMUNICATING SUPREME COUNT JUDGES.

PANAMA, Feb. 5 .- Much excitement has been caused in Guayaquil-and excitement which is not yet allayed -owing to a Spanish priest temporarily in charge of the Bishopric at Guayaquil having excommunicated the Judges of the Supreme Court. A mob, in which many of the best known citizens of Guayaquil were prominent, stoned the Bishop's palace. Thence they went to the residence of Dr. Nevia, the legal adviser of the episcopate. On stones being thrown Dr. Nevia and some friends who were with him fired on the crowd. The police also acted similarly. Several persons were killed and wounded before a troup of soldiers appeared and restored order. The Government's action in defending the Church party was the cause of the trouble which, it is believed, will be more serious in its consequences.

On January 24 the populace despoiled the residence of the lishop to the cry of "Death to the Priests!" although the streets were being patrolled.

MERCILESS PURSUIT OF MEXICAN BANDITS. Camargo, Mex., Feb. 13.-Captain Samadrid, of the Mexican Army, at the head of a force of cavalry descended on the Wesquite Ranch, about thirty leagues from here, and captured Vasquez, a noted bandit, who had broken his leg and was there receiving surgical attention. Vasquez was made to confess that his companions, the notorious cut-throat Basaldua and the terrible brothers Adolfo and Antonio Valligas, were in hiding near the ranch.

Captain Samadrid compelled Fernandez, the proprictor of Wesquite Ranch, to guide his troops to the hiding-place of the bandits, but Fernandez treucherous-Samadrid discovered that Fernandez had deceived him, he fied him to a tree and ordered his men to riddle him with bullets, which they did notwithstanding Fernandez repeatedly cyled out that he would give the Soldiers \$1,000 to save his life and release him.

While this was going on the bandits had been warned and fled to Texas. There is reason to believe that not less than twenty notorious highwaymen are now safely encamped in the Guello Ranch in Star County, Texas.

HICKS-BEACH TO RE-ENTER THE CABINET.

shortly enter the Cabinet. A report was circulated in the lobbles of Parliament to-night that Sir Michael had accepted the office of President of the Roard of Trade.

THE FRENCH COPPER RING. Paris, Feb. 13.—The Thereis Copper Mine Company has agreed to sell to the copper "ring" all the copper it produces at £ 65 a ton. it may sell at above £65. The promoters of the in-

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—Isidor Cohnfeld has sertled with the Customs Department for the release of his horses

PROGRESS OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL Pives, N caragua, Jan. 24.-Mr. Peary, representing the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, made an official visit to President Carozo, at Managua, on the 17th Inst. The President expressed a desire to under stand the distribution of the working parties on the line of he ca a' route, and gave Mr. Peary lettera accrediting him to the Prefect of Rivas, and making

accrediting him to the Fierce of Rivas, and making provision for the requisite facilities at that point to enable him to make an examination of the canal line from the lake to the Pacific Ocean. The information obtained will be of material assistance in making the distribution of the working parties for the survey of this portion of the line.

The Government has recently granted a concession to a Mr. Ramurez to build the Rio Rama Railroad.

San Remo, Feb. 13 .- The condition of the Prince is satisfactory. Dr. Mackenzie at the request of the Prince sent to the Emperor a report of his views of the royal patient's condition. The doctor in this says it is impossible at the present moment to affirm that any other disease exists than chronic inflammation of the larynx, combined with perichondritis.

QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS NAMED.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE-THE COUN-TY FAIR LIQUOR BILL LOST IN THE ASSEMBLY. ALBANY, Feb. 13 (Special) .- The Governor sent to the Senate to-night nominations for Quarantine Commissioners of New-York as follows: Ex-Postmaster James McLeer, (Rep.) of Brooklyn; James Breslin, nominations were referred to the Committee on Com-merce and Navigation. The Senate will not probably act on the nominations until the bills reforming the Quarantine Department have been passed by the Leg-

another bill to night to legalize the acts of the New-York Cable Railway Company.

General Husted's bill prohibiting the sale of liquors at State and county fairs failed to pass the Assembly to-night as amended by the Senate, owing to the absence of Republican members and the almost unanimous vote of the Democrats against it.

MIDNIGHT FLAMES IN PARK PLACE.

LOSS TO THE STOCK AMOUNTS TO \$25,000, TO THE

BUILDING \$15,000.

At 12:40 this morning fire was discovered in the second floor of the five-story building at Nos 82 to 86

Park Place. The flames spread rapidly and soon broke out through the roof. The fourth floor was occupied by the map and print coloring establishment of B. Kurz, where there was a large stock of japans, oils and varnish, the second floor, was also burned out. The building to the amount of \$3,000,000, for the purpose of retiring from the second story up was entirely gutted. The loss to stock is \$25,000 and to the building \$15,000.

PROSECUTING LIQUOR-SELLERS IN PITTSEURG PITTSBURG, Feb. 13 (Special).—The Law and Order lociety renewed active operations to day. Over one hundred suits for violation of the liquor law were before an Alderman. Agents of the society obtained before an Alderman. Agence of the solution obtained four cases of "worldiy employment" yesterday by the purchase of decks of cards at as many places in the Ninth Ward. There are ninety-seven saloons, but only thirty-seven have applied for a renewal of their licenses under the Brooks law.

POUGHEREPSIR, Feb. 14.—The men employed by the American Telegraph and Telephone Company have been at work between New-York and Albany all winter, and the line is now all up as far north as Trees.

GALVIN'S SALARY TO BE \$3,000. PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 13.-James Galvin, the pitcher, signed a contract to-day with the Pittsburg ball club for next season. Galvin's salary will be \$3,000 of which he will receive \$1,000 in advance.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1888, --- TEN PAGES.

TWO MORE MINES OPEN

THE READING'S SMALL SUCCESS.

ONE DOZEN COLLIERIES NOW WORKING OUT OF FORTY-FOUR-THE COMMITTEE IDLE. READING, Feb. 13 .- As the returns of collieries which went into operation to day come in from all sections of the authracite regions to-night, it is developed that the strikers nearly held their own except at New-Lincoln and Brookside in the west end of the Schuylkill district, where a serious break is reperted. The former mine, owned by Miller & Co., started up with a full comple men than the superintendent could find places for, and in consequence many of the old hands who reported for duty were sent away. It is stated that the Reading Company expect to ship 300 cars from this colliery tomorrow. It was learned that nearly all of the miners employed at the two collieries are from other districts, old employes still standing out. This is the eighth week of the strike in the Schuylkill coal fields and the twenty-second week in the Lebigh. When all the sufterminers' homes is taken into consideration, the

The company officials assert that a dozen collieries were partially running to-day. Special officers were stationed at all the colleries to protect the men who desired to go to work. The strikers had their committees in the vicinity of the mines to " spot " those who should go back to work. A few men reported at the Reading Company's Shenandoah City and West Shenandoah Collieries, but the force was so small that no attempt was even made to start the breaker going. Reliance Colliery, of Mt. Carmel, was added to the list of those working, making the total of twelve out of the forty-four

break in the strikers' ranks may be regarded as signifi-

Other collieries working are the Monitor, Locust Gap. Other collieries working are the Meniter, Lecust Gap, Bear Valley and Henry Clay, near Shamekin; Suffolk, Tunnel Ridge, North Asalaud and Alaska, in Mahanoy Valley, and the Lincoln, near Tremont. Many of these, however, only took out a few tons of coal cach, sufficient to run their machinery.

The Lenich Coal and Navigation Company started its Neasuchomus Cooliery this morning. About 125 men formed out to work under strong police protection. The full force of the colliery is about 600.

Seventy-five men assembled at the Tamaqua Station to go to work at Neayuehoning, when two New-York labor leaders mounted a flat car and by their speeches in fueed the miners to return home again.

THE GENERAL BOARD DOES NOTHING.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13 (Special).-The General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor resume its sessions here this morning. Those present were Messrs. Barry, Balley, Aylsworth, McGuire, Carlton and Hayes. A telegram was received from Scranton stating that Mr. Powderly was still too ill to leave his room. Nothing of importance was done by the Board relative to the strike on the Reading sys-

tem.

Vice President McLeod said this afternoon: "We will bring no pressure on the men to return to work. The collectes are there and the miners are welcome to return to work and are assured of protection. That is all there is to say."

AUSTIN CORBIN SUFFERING FROM A COLD. Austin Corbin, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, has been suffering from a heavy cold for several days and, as his New York offices were being furbished up, he did not come to town on Saturday. He was attending to business yesterday and went to Philadelphia in the afternoon. He will neet there to-day the Congress Committee on the Readmeet there to day the congress committee the tree to day the committee in Washington yesterday, but will be able to give the committee fuller information at the general offices of the commany. His illness may prove to be a positive advantage to the inquiry.

TURNING OUT CIGARMAKERS' FAMILIES. Soveral families of striking eigarmakers were evicted from Kerbs & Spies's tenement houses yesterday expected by the families, and there was a large crowd of strikers at Second ave. and Fifty-fourth-st., near the building to see the evictions. Men from Kerbs & pense to the firm. A large furniture van had been provided by the Cigarmakers' International Union to remove the few household effects of the poor families to rooms already obtained for them. Three families were put out; these of Frank Monhaupt, of No. 310 East Fifty-four hast; Heiman Bartel, of No. 1016 Second ave., and Emanuel Pery, of No. 316 East Fiftyfourth-st.
CIVII Justice Lachman decided yesterday that he
would grant no further stay in the case of the families
in Jacoby & Bookman's tenement houses, and twontyfive families will probably be furned our to-day.

TENTILE WORKERS ORGANIZING.

Cars were overturned and several p
Philadelphia, Feb. 13 (Special) — Delegates representof Labor met this morning at No. 806 Girard ave., to form a National trade assembly of textile workers in connection with the Knights. A temporary organiza-tion was effected with John Harrigan of District As-sembly No. 160, in the chair. Meetings will be con-tinued day and night until all matters are arranged.

TEMPERANCE PROSPECTS IN JERSEY.

THE LOCAL OPTION HIGH LICENSE COMBINATION

ALMOST SURE TO SUCCEED.

TRENTON, Feb. 13 (Special).—The Local Option High License combination, which it was understood was the outcome of the Republican joint caucus held last week and designed to comprehend all legislation on the liquor question at the present acasion of the Legislature, was the only topic of conversation here to-night. A delegation from Newark, numbering about forty leading people, including George A. Halsey, ex-Speaker Schuyler B. Jackson, ex Senator Stainsby, ex Judge Fort and Carl Lentz, addressed the cancus committee having all political measures in charge at the Trenton House all political measures in charge at the Trenton House to-night. Decoded opposition to the proposed measure was manifested, but it is certain that unless a change occurs the bih as prepared by the caucus will pass. Its friends count thirty-two votes for it, which leaves a margin of one over the number necessary.

The House adopted a joint resolution requesting the Attorney-General to report by Pebruary 15 what has been done in the matter of the Morris and Essex Railroad unpaid taxes.

A joint resolution petitioning Congress to name the antiversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln a National holiday was passed by Both Houses.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE NEW HACKENSACK BRIDGE DRAW. For some time men have been at work putting a new work is about completed and the passengers by the open draws. The old draw was composed of two Howe tross spans, seventy-one and seventy-four feet ong respectively, supported by what is known as a gallows f a ne and working on the jack k ife principle, separately. At the narrowest point when the draw was opened it only gave a clear space of forty feet. This together with the fact that the draw was turned by hand, caused loss of much valuable time. The increased traffic of the road made it necessary to construct the present improved draw, which is

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE AFFAIRS. Ph'l'delphia, Feb. 13 (Special).—The stockholders of the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad held their annual meeting to-day at No. 233 South Fourth-st. A reso ution was adopted authorizing the issue of a new series the same amount of 7 per cent bonds, falling due on July 1 next. The report shows the gross earnings to have be 1 \$4,036,901 27, an increase of \$328,446 40 1856; the expenses \$2,457,047 55, an increase of over 1836; the expenses \$2,457,047 55, an increase of \$2,4515 64 over the preceding year; net earnings \$1,503,279 65, a gain of \$116,490 30 over the last year. After the payment of the total indebtedness of the company including charges for the maintenance of organization and I terest of the equipments, a balance of \$120,050 76 still remained applicable to the sinking fund. The following managers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: W. Hasel Wilson, J. N. Dubarry, Wistar Morris, damuel G. Thompson, John P. Watherlli, N. P. Shortridge, Henry D. Welsh, William J. Howard, William L. Elkins and Edmund Smith.

TRYING TO BEAT RANDALL IN PITISBURG. PITTEBURG, Feb. 13 (Special).—Alotter from Congressman William L. Scott, has it is said, been received by a prominent Democrat in this city. It inquires as to the status of the fight for delegates to the as to the status of the fight for delegates to the National Convention and advise a compromise if there appears to be danger that Randall men will pull though "If Randall can be beaten in Allegheny County," Scott is credited with saying, "it will be a great victory for the tariff revisionists. The other result, however, will be generally regarded as a black eye for the Administration."

SUICIDE DUE TO A STRIKE.

FATE OF YOUNG HENRY KNICKERBACKER.

WORRIED TO THE VERGE OF INSANITY BY A LABOR CONTROVERSY IN THE WORKS WHICH HE SUPER-

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. 1 Sanaroga, Feb. 13.-Henry Knickerbacker, jr., age twenty-one, committed suicide in his room at the Worden about 10:30 a. m. to-day. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Knickerbacker, of No. 830 Fifth ave., New-York. The family have a summer home in Circular-st. In this village. Mr. Knickerbacker owns the Knickerbacker Axe and Scythe Works of mitted suicide was superintendent of these works, The strike seemed to have been a source of deep mental trouble to the young man for a number Testimony at the Coroner's inquest this afternoon was to the effect that he had acted in a strange manner for almost a week, and particularly at breakfast this morning.

When found to-day he lay on a lounge in his room. His right hand grasped a revolver, and blood was flowing from a wound in the right temple. He never spoke, and died inside of thirty minutes.

The body, which has been embalmed by Undertaker Holmes, has been taken to Judge George S. Bacheller's residence in Circular st. The parents of the deceased man reached here by special train from New-York this evening, and at once proceeded to the Bacheller mansion. Young Knickerbacher was a universal favorite, and his sad act caused a great shock to his

Young Knickerbacker was named for his father, and was the younger of two sons. He was about twenty-three years old and apparently there was no reason why he should take his life. He was graduated at the Rensselaer Pelytechnic School at Troy last summer and since that time he has had charge of his father's interests in an axe and scythe manufactory at Ballston Spa. He lived at Saratoga, but visited the factory every day. to New-York last week and boasted of the great benefits he had derived from his occupation. He had been somewhat weak physically for soveral years, but while here he dispensed with oyeglasses, which he had been in the habit of using, and in reply to inquiries said that as his health improved his eyesight had become better. He was apparently in excellent spirits and the news or his death was a great shock to all his friends. His father and mother went to Saratoga yesterday afternoon. to New-York last week and boasted of the great

DRUNKEN HUNS BURNED TO DEATH.

WITH "POLINKL"

HAMLETON, Penn., Feb. 13 (Special),-New Silver Brook, a small colliery town, distant about six miles from this place, was the scene of a riot among some drunker Hungarians who worked in the mires of Wents & Co. at Silver Brock. The rioters were crazed with "Polinki," a drink common among the Hung :ians of this region, made by mixing beer, alcohol and absinthe. They were having a hilarious time in their boarding house, when John Seddo picked up a burning lamp and hurled it at one of the crowd. It struck against the well and exploded. The whole room was instantly in flames and the clothes of the persons in the room tok fire from the burning oil, which was spiattered about. The boarding house keeper had locked the door of the house early in the evening and put the key away. When the men rushed to the door to get out and found it locked and barred, those who were sober coongle to do so made their escape from the room by jumping out of the wind ws. Those who were too drunk to follow remained in the building, which burned fervely, and were literally roasted alive. They were Paul Sishowitz, John Elias, John Seddo, Michael Yashovitsch and John Kobinko. Mary Manifek, age sixteen, the daughter of the pr prictor of the house, was also burned to death. Some of those who escaped by jumping out of the windows were badly injured. Manifek, his wife and bale were frightfully burned, Manifek, and the child so scrously that there is little h pe of their recovery. Peter Mosit was also badly burned and was cut about the head and face in jumping through the window. John Deicher and his family next door all escaped, but Deicher's face, arms and hands were severely burned. The house was destroyed. the evening and put the key away.

ACCIDENTS TO RAILROAD TRAINS.

FOUR PERSONS BURT, ONE FATALLY, AT UNION VILLE, CONN. -CATTLE MANGLED AND KILLED. NEW HAVEN, COUR., Feb. 13.-The train at 9:45 m, on the New-Hartford branch of the New- time bears no resemblance whatever to the real Haven and Northampton Radroad, was thrown from Blaine. the track near Unionville this morning. Passenger cars were overturned and several persons hadly cut. ing many district and local assemblies of the Knights | ing of the rails. The train ran some distance and then overturned and went down an embankment. Mrs. Royce, of New-Hartford, is thought to be fatally in-jured. The Rev. Mr. McMiller, of New-Britain, is re-ported to be one of the four persons injured, but his njuries are not serious.

Belvidere, N. J., Feb. 13.-A week occurred on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rallroad at Strondsburg. Penn., this morning. The accident was caused by defective air brakes. Many cattle were The road is blockaded.

The road is blockaded.

The road is blockaded. Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 13.—A dispatch to "The Journal" from Motley, Minn., sayst "About 6:30 this morning, two Northern Pacific freight trains ran into each other a mile east of here, going at full speed. Both engines and ten cars were badly smashed, but no one was injured."

Boston, Feb. 13 (Special).-John C. Crowley, the lawyer, who disappeared several weeks ago, leaving several estates in bad shape, has written a letter from Lendon, under date of January 30, to Augustus Russ, Allen Cameron and J. Audley Maxwell, of this city, stating the reason of bis going abroad. He says that he left home for a contemplated trief abseace to seek restoration of health, taking no money or valuables with him. Certain liabilities require three gentlemen, to whom the letter is addressed, three gentlemen, to whom the letter is addressed, in order that they may use it as best they can for the lenefit of his creditions. For the past nineteen years, Mr. Crowley says, he has borne the burden of the that he left home for a contemplated brief absence gages with taxes and other assessments on unsalable property caused his present insolvency. His family and personal expenses, Mr. Crowley asserts, were the reverse of extravagant, and he never speculated, or gambled.

JOWA READY WITH TWO GREAT NAMES DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 13 .- In an interview to-day S. Ciarkson, Iowa member of the Republican National Committee and an intimate friend and supporter of Blaine, said: "I have been expecting the letter for some time. It is in line with letters I received from Mr. Blaine in November and December which led me to believe and to say at the National Committee meeting in Washington and afterward in Now-York, that I did not believe be would be in the field. His action shows anew the greatness of the man and his devotion as a Republican. He has done much to disarm eamity before this, and should certainly remove it all now. He will be at the front of the party next fail. The Blaine Republicans will be for the candidate without any skulking, whoever he is, lower has voted in three successive National Conventions for Blaine, and believe in number than ever now that he is out of the field. It will probably present a candidate of its own; it has two strong and fit men in Senator Allison and Justice Miller."

MR. ANDREWS ASKS FOR AN INVESTIGATION. Albany, Feb. 13.—At the session of the Assembly to-night, a communication was received from Mr. Andrews, the superintendent of Public Buildings, asking an investigation of his official actions, it having been charged that there was extravagance, irregularity of some that there was extravagance, frequiarty of some kind, or illegality in certain expenditures or payments pertaining to the refurnishing or care during the last year of one of the public buildings under his super-vision—the Executive Mansion.

Mr. Ainsworth moved to refer the communication to the Committee on Expenditures of the Executive Department.

Department.

Mr. Mase moved, as a substitute, that the matter be referred to the Ways and Means Committee, with power to investigate the question to the fullest extent. tent.

After a discussion by Messrs. Ainsworth, Mase and Sheehan, Mr. Mase's substitute was adopted by a vote of 48 to 34.

VIOLATING THE LONG AND SHORT HAUL CLAUSE INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13 (Special).-Trouble is brewthat the Interstate law is continually violated. Agents in Indianapolis are said to be seiling tickets to points on the Pacific Coast at lower rates than are given to points between here and there. The crookedness is alleged to be carried on in the regular office of a few of the roads and cannot be laid at the door of the scalpers.

CENSURING THE FRIE COMPANY. NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 13 (Special).—The coroner's jury in the case of the men killed in the recent accident engineer, Bacon, for carelessness and consured the Eric Railroad Company for tack of discipline.

MR. BLAINE'S WITHDRAWAL HOW THE COUNTRY RECEIVED IT.

HAILED WITH MINGLED PRAISE AND RE-

BIS STATESMANSHIP, PATRIOTISM AND UNSELFISH- | Party ?" NESS EXTOLLED-DISAPPOINTMENT OVER HIS DECISION-SPECULATION ON THE POSSIBILITY OF A UNANIMOUS DEMAND THAT HE BE

. A CANDIDATE.

Not since THE TRIBUNE published Mr. Blaine's masterly reply to President Cleveland's free-trade message has there been such excitement in political and business circles here and elsewhere as there was yesterday over the publication of the distinguished statesman's letter from Italy to Chairman Jones, of the National Committee, declaring that he was not a candidate for the Presi-

To most people it was a genuine surprise. To every loyal Republican it was a matter of genuine regret. That the gallant leader who had led the party almost to victory in 1884, despite the overwhelming obstacles against him, and had dealt the enemies of American industry such a telling blow in the preliminary skirmish of the coming campaign-that he should deem it wise to retire, was to all true friends of the party a great disappointment.

How widespread was this feeling may be judged by the utterances given herewith, of representative Republicans whose views on the subject were sought by TRIBUNE reporters.

REPUBLICANS ALL TALK OF IT.

UNIVERSAL HOPE THAT THE DECISION IS NOT FINAL.

TALKS WITH CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, EX-SENATOR MILLER, EX-JUDGE DAVIS AND MANY OTHER INFLUENTIAL MEN OF THE PARTY.

Chauncey M. Depew was just finishing up his day's work in his office at the Grand Central Station yesterday, when a TRIBUNK reporter asked for his opinion of Mr. Blaine's letter and its probable effect upon the political situation. Laying aside his eye-glasses, Mr. Depew said:

" Mr. Blaine is the most dramatic personage in America, without meaning to be dramatic. He is an astonishingly able man, with that quick but comprehensive grasp of all public questions which endows his utterances with an instant and respectful attention accorded to no other living man in this country. His answer to Cleveland's message met with the same conditions. Every other public man of note had reviewed the situation with more or less ability, but Mr. Blaine instantly gave it that picturesque peculiarity which attracted universal attention and brought the whole country to its feet on one side or the other of the question. HIS ENEMIES AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

I see that the papers hostile to Mr. Blaine unanimously take the position that he is not sincere in the declaration of his purpose not to be a candidate, and that the promulgation of his letter is only another way of promoting his personal canvass, which they have persistently charged him with being engaged in. The utter impossibility of Mr. Blaine's making these gentlemen believe

anything in regard to him, except what they wish to believe, or to put any interpretation upon what he says, except what they determine it shall signify, is one of the phenomena attending the utterances of a public man which attach to no one else in the country. One reason for this is that they are afraid of Mr. Blaine. They don't want him nominated, because they fear the canvass that he would conduct and the enthusiasm with which his name would inspire it. So they create a stuffed Blaine, made up on a model which they think could be easily broken, and vigorously practise on it every day. The model in the mean-

" A letter of such importance must be interpreted by the facts and circumstances which have preceded it. I saw Mr. Blaine twice before he sailed for Europe. The first time some of his devoted friends were present and were urging him to make a public announcement of his candidacy and to make an open canvass. Both of these propositions he peremptorily declined. The second time was the occasion of a personal conversation in which he stated to me that he did not desire to be a candidate and that he did not wish anything done to promote his candidacy. That this was his position before going abroad was throughly under-

stood by his immediate friends. " I heard him say the same thing in London the night before he went to the continent, and he repeated it at Homburg, whenever the question was under discussion, in the walks and at the luncheons and dinners which were common at that watering place. I have no doubt that Mr. Blaine means exactly what he says, and I make this statement unequivocally, for I have had abundant oppor-tunity to judge of his sincerity.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS PREDICTED. "The letter opens the Republican canvass for 1888 with a prediction of Republican success and gives the reasons for it. It will resound through the country like a bugle note, inspiring the Republican party with enthusiasm. It will strengthen Mr. Blaine very much with the Republican party. It immediately brings to the front the canvass of the other candidates, which was com-

paratively feeble before because of the hopeless-

ness of success with Mr. Blaine as the important

"This canvass made by the friends of these gentlemen in their several States, will all prove capital preparations for the campaign after the nomination is made, because of the fact that the canvass must necessarily be of such a character that it will be impossible for animosities or rancors to survive the nominations which will be finally made at Chicago. If, in the failure to agree in the Convention upon some one of the admirable names presented, there should be a sudden and uncontrollable enthusiasm for Mr. Blaine, and he should be nominated by acclamation, and the Convention then adjourned I do not believe that he would make it necessary for the Convention to be called together again. WHAT SENATOR HAWLET SAYS.

Senator Hawley, who was seen at the dinner of the Brooklyn Republican League last night. "Of course, Mr. Blaine means what he says. The letter may prevent his nomination, and that will cause sincere regret to his friends. But he may be nominated in spite of it, It is difficult to foretell what may happen in polities. Be that as it may, Mr. Blaine's friends are not the sort of men to sit on the fence and sulk, if things don't turn out exactly to suit them. For the present the letter changes the aspect of the political field. It strengthens Mr. Sherman's and Mr. Allison's chances of receiving the nomination, but just which of them will be helped most by it is impossible to say." EX-SENATOR MILLER'S PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS

Ex-Senator Warner Miller was profoundly stirred by the letter from Florence. "And yet," he said, in speaking of it, "I can well understand

in saying that he will not permit his name to be proposed. Among his triends it has long been known that he looked with great reluctance toward a second conflict over the Presidency. That he will permit none over the nomination is therefore not strange."

MR. BLAINE'S ACTION CANNOT HURT THE PARTY. Can his refusal to run hurt the Republican

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"No. It could, if Mr. Blaine were a man who cherished resentments and declined because he feard rivalry. Bue he does not withdraw because be is afraid of the result of the ballot at Chicago. or of the issue at the polis in November. Nor has he any reason to feel bitterly about anything or anybody. He and his army of personal followers will be found in 1888 as they were in 1876 and in 1880, loyally supporting the ticket. The Blaine men, if you choose to call them so, have never been sulky. They are loyal to Mr. Blaine, but not less loyal to the party. I suppose many of his more ardent friends, who have been extremely anxious to correct the mistakes which brought a chance defeat upon him in 1884, will feel annoyed and morose about his declination, but they will be none the less active."

"Where will the Blaine men go?"

"That is hard to say. The Republican party is rich in good candidates, all of whom will be strengthened by necessions from the Blaine camp. No one man could rely upon securing the bulk of his following. It will probably scatter."

"Do you look upon New-York as the buttle ground?"

"Well, yes, on the whole. Of course, it would or of the issue at the polls in November. Nor

"Do you look upon New-York as the battle ground?"

"Well, yes, on the whole. Of course, it would be just possible to carry the country without New-York, but we should require every other Northern State, or two of them and a Southern State, while if we had New-York we could easily spare all the other doubtful States. New-York must be retaken."

"The contest for Governor will have much to do."

"The contest for Governor will have much to do with the success of the National ticket, will it

with the success of the Sandal development?"

It will have an important bearing on the Presidential campaign, certainly, though the people seldom lose sight of a national issue in others of smaller importance. It is difficult to see how it would be possible for the nominees for Governor to have no influence on the other ticket. They will certainly be to it an element of either strength or weakness."

THE PARTY IMPROVED POSITION. "How do you regard Mr. Blaine's statement of the improved position of the party to-day over its position at a similar stage of the last cam-

paign ?" "I agree with him in every particular. We have now a better organized and more enthusiastis party than we had then, and it is only just to ascribe much of this temper to the inspiring leadership of Blaine. When he was nominated the
party was not in good condition. Though defeated, he roused it to splendid effort, and since
the election of 1884 the Republican party has
advanced and its adversaties have gone back. If
they will meet us on the issue of protection or
free trade, we will whip them thoroughly. Mr.
Blaine did all he could to taunt them into an
honest fight in 1884, but they hedged. They
were potatoes here and pumpkins there, as it
suited their purpose. But Cleveland has taken
the plunge, and they must follow or repudiate his
leadership. They are afraid to do the furmer
and they dare not do the latter. But whatever
they do they cannot make their position better,
for they will lose by taking either horn of the
dilemma. Mr. Blaine is right. Victory is ahead
of us, and in bidding his party go forward harmoniously under another leadership he has done
a magnanimous thing. Still, it will cause much
regret. Mr. Blaine is a wonderfully popular
man. ascribe much of this temper to the inspiring lead-

THE LETTER OF A PATRIOT AND A STATESMAN. Ex-Justice Noah Davis said: "It is the letter of a patriot and statesman; a genuine expression of his intention and desire. No true lover of his country can read it without conviction of the truthfulness and the noble nature of the man who wrote it. The people will receive it with regret, for every Democrat who is truly patrioric must feel that if his own candidate cannot succeed it is better for the country to have a Republican President who is so thoroughly a statesman and so absolutely a lover of America; and every Republican must realize how great a loss to his party and its principles results from the withdrawal of such a candidate. It is manifest that Mr. Blaine has reached a point in his life when the Presidency has lost for him all attraction, because his ambition is not for high office, but to occupy the residue of his days in a nobler and freer service of his country. His power is not diminished, but increased by wielding it as a private citizen, who from his great public experience, his unequalled knowledge of public affairs and his marvellous learning and ability, can still lead his countrymen in the paths of National prespecity and happiness."

The views of Judge Davis were heartily indersed by many other well-known lawyers who were too busy to formulate their own ideas on the subject. truthfulness and the noble nature of the man who

Jesse Seligman said with something nearly approaching enthusiasm: "It was a letter such as only a great statesman could write. It has strengthened my admiration for Mr. Blaine, and I hope that he will be the next President of this country. I am confident that if he should be nominated by acclamation, he would sacrifice his country. I am confident that if he should be nominated by acclaimation, he would sacrifice his personal feelings in favor of his party and his country. He is thoroughly American in thought and feeling, and his visit to Europe has fitted him still more for the management of National affairs. We complain down here in Wall Street of the stagnation of business. Four years ago the boys of the Stock Exchange were marching around, shouting that they wanted a change. They have had a change, and apparently they do not like it. I would suggest that they march back again, like the King of France in the famous rhyme. There is no sense in the policy of the present Administration about the tariff, and business down here cannot be much better until it has been overcome. Mr. Blaine and the doctrines that he supports are what we need."

A prominent Republican banker who took great interest in the interest what we need."

A prominent Republican banker who took great interest in the interest campaign said that he was unit surprised at the letter. "Mr. Blaine is enjoying himself," he remarked, "and I cannot see why he should go into another campaign like the last. His health is not strong and the wear and tear of an excited cont at is terrible. While I should be glad to see Mr. Blaine at the head of the Government, I am forced to the conclusion that he has acted wisely."

PRAISE FROM A FORMER OPPONENT. Frederic A. Potts, who has been an opponent of Mr. B aine in the Conventions, but who has always worked stanchly for the party, said:

"I think the letter is a dignified one and that is is most expedient in coming at this early day. I believe that Mr. Blaine is sincere in what he says and he has allowed time for earnest work to be done in behalf of some of the other leaders of the Republican party. There is little doubt that Mr. Blame has the support of a majority of the party, Blame has the support of a majority of the party, but there is a strong minority which has deemed his nomination inexpedient. To enable the party to achieve success in the coming campaign it requires the earnest and united support of all who have heretofore acted with the party and must also attract to its standard a large percentage of the new voters who naturally would affiliate with the Republican party. In view of the evident incapacity of the Democratic party to precure legislation favorable to the business interests of the country, and in view of the fact, also, that the recent elections have demonstrated that the political sentiment of the country is pretty closely divided, it seems to me that the selection of such candidates as will thoroughly unite the party gives us more than a reasonable expectation of victory in the next campaign."

John T. Terry said that he thought that the letter would really strengthen the chances of Mr. Blaine's nomination. He could not afford to refuse it if pressed upon him and his friends would be likely to increase their exertions in his behalf.

ALMOST GRIEF AT TWO EXCHANGES. It was not difficult even for a casual observer to determine that the Republicans of the Produce and Cotton Exchanges felt almost a personal grievance at the withdrawal of Mr. Blaine's name. They had been close observers of events since the famous Cleveland free-trade message and they had become convinced that Mr. B sine could carry not only New-York on the protection war-cry, but also doubtful Southern States. George he said, in speaking of it, "I can well understand how Mr. Blaine, whose position at the present time is altogether unique, should feel as he does. There are now in the field several announced candidates. They are statesmen of influence and reputation. Their friends are not likely to withdraw them, even if Mr. Blaine had consented by silence to let his name go before the Convention. It is possibly true that when the Convention actually met, no name would be presented but Mr. Blaine's, but he undoubtedly considered that the worry and work of a preliminary canvass however distant and reserved might be his attitude toward it, was searcely worth enduring."

"Do you think the letter disposes of Mr. Blaine's candidate, He is the ablest man in the Republican candidate. He is the ablest man in Milburn, of the Board of Managers of the Produce